

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN. SABBATH MORN.

Hushed in the deepest, holiest calm, All nature owns this Sabbath morn; The breeze sighs softly in a pain, Whispering and rustling through the corn!

REDEMPTION THROUGH HIS BLOOD. I see Christ's heart yearning over poor sinners—not poor sinners hearts yearning after Christ.

Will He ever lay aside His character of Redeemer? "The Lamb in the midst of the throne," points Him out as the one whose redemption-glyph will still be seen, though we shall be realizing a different part.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

—The session and trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, New Orleans, the Rev. Dr. Palmer, has recently purchased a fine property on Carondelet street, near Esplanade, in that city, as a permanent location for the "Sylvester-Larned Institute."

—A proposition was made in the Southern General Assembly for the organization of a Presbytery in Brazil. There are four ministers there in the neighborhood of Campinas. Two are missionaries, and the other two are connected with the church, viz.—The Rev. W. C. Emerson, of Tombeckee Presbytery, and the Rev. James T. Baird, of the Presbytery of Bethel.

—The Rev. William Hall, late of Carrollton, Ky., was received as a member of the Presbytery of Western Texas at its late meeting, and a call from the Indianapolis church for his services as pastor placed in his hands.

—The Rev. J. L. Milburn, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, was received from the Presbytery of Hiwassee into the Presbytery of Cherokee, in connection with the Southern General Assembly, a few weeks ago.

—The Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly met at Nashville, Tenn., May 18th. The Rev. J. B. Logan, of Alton, Ill., was chosen Moderator. The Board of Missions reported receipts amounting to \$16,400.10.

—The subject of engaging in the foreign mission work came before the Assembly in an overture from one of the presbyteries, and in the report of the committee, and was discussed at much length. It was stated that one young man was consecrating himself to this work, and had offered himself to the board.

—The Board of Home Missions reported receipts and expenditures each more than \$23,000; 50 missionaries employed; 13 new missions undertaken; 61 church organizations effected; 1731 members added.

—The address of the Catholic ladies of Cincinnati to the Holy Father was signed by ten thousand three hundred ladies.

—The festival of Corpus Christi was celebrated in Montreal with unusual magnificence. It is calculated that 8000 people were in the procession.

—Rev. Ludwig Fink, of St. Joseph's Church, Chicago, Ill., was consecrated Bishop in partibus and coadjutor to Bishop Miege, Vicar Apostolic of Kansas, on the 11th inst.

—There are now three Passionist priests stationed permanently at the Church of the Immaculate, Cincinnati, named, respectively, Guido, William, and Sebastian. They speak German, English, Italian, and French.

—At the communion season observed on Trinity Sunday in the First Reformed Church of Lancaster, Pa., of which the Rev. A. H. Kremer is pastor, twenty-four persons were added to the church, twenty-one by confirmation and three on certificates.

—At the communion held in the St. John's congregation of Shamokin, Pa., on the 4th inst., under the pastoral care of the Rev. D. W. Kelly, fifty-four persons were added to the membership, twenty-one by the rite of confirmation, and thirty-three by letter and renewal by profession. Of this number thirty-two are heads of families. This accession, in seven months, amounts to sixty-four.

—A new building, to cost between fifty and sixty thousand dollars, is to be erected for the Theological Seminary connected with Oberlin College.

—The First Church in Holyoke, Mass., received thirty-four new members at their last communion, most of them converts in the revival last winter in New York which has been designated as the Bethesda Methodist Church, of which the Rev. C. B. Ray is pastor, is a Congregational Church, and has been such from its organization in 1847.

—The Central Church in Chelsea, Mass., voted unanimously to extend a call to Rev. Zachary Eddy, D. D., of Brooklyn.

—The Winthrop Church, Charlestown, of which Rev. Dr. Rankin, of Washington, was the late pastor, has called Mr. De Forrest, of Chicago.

—The Rev. Dr. A. C. Thompson, of Roxbury, Mass., has retired from the pulpit of the Eliot Church in consequence of ill health.

—The Rev. Dr. Lathrop, in a sermon on Domestic Missions, part of which is published in the Churchman, says:—"California has received from the Domestic Missionary treasury within the last twenty years, I think, somewhat more than \$60,000. * * * I do not believe we have returned to the Domestic Committee \$3000." The total amount contributed last year was \$290, of which San Francisco gave but \$89.50.

—There are in Detroit seven Episcopal parishes, four of which have large, fine stone edifices. The latest addition, Grace Church, is built of Milwaukee brick, with outcane facings, and its interior is commodiously arranged, as well as ornate.

—The Church Weekly gives prominence to the following interesting paragraph, the precise drift of which is not apparent to all men: "We are enabled to state on good authority that within the last week a secret canon was held in the Church of the Incarnation, in New York, where it was agreed to crush the rector of Trinity Church in the coming diocesan convention. Among the gentlemen present were the Rev. Messrs. Howland, Conard, Montgomery, Potter, and Washburn." (The Church Weekly is the organ of the extreme Ritualists in New York.)

—Of the Widows' House, Bethlehem, the Moravian says:—"This building was founded in the year 1770, and still occupied in October, 1870. From the laying of the cornerstone it was solemnly devoted to the purposes of a home for widowed sisters of the Moravian Church, and more particularly for those whose husbands had died in its service. A friend, whose family has shared in the beneficent operations of this excellent institution, has given the sum of ten thousand dollars for the purpose of permanently restoring it to its original uses."

—The Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church held its semi-annual meeting June 8. The Treasurer reported the total receipts \$92,700, of which \$90,000 had been invested. The board ordered the investment of the balance, amounting to \$2700.

—The women's missionary scheme is becoming effective in American Methodism; besides the particular fact of \$23,000 raised the last year, of forty girls' schools maintained by it in India, and also the Bareilly orphanage, and many Bible-women, it is developing a surprising amount of talent and activity among the American Methodist women themselves.

—The Southern Foreign Mission Board report that since 1860 there has been no period when their prospects were more encouraging. They have been considering the expediency of giving up the African mission, but have concluded that it would be unwise to do so. The receipts of the last year were \$27,254.51. The Rev. N. B. Williams, of Alabama, has been accepted by the board as a missionary to China. He is a recent graduate of the Greenville Theological Seminary.

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—The General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church met at Dayton, Ohio, on June 8. It was feared the hymn-book question would excite discussion, and perhaps division, but it was disposed of happily. The publication of the old hymn-book in any of its forms was prohibited. "No attempt," says the Lutheran Observer, "was made to mutilate the Book of Worship, no substitute offered for the Augsburg Confession, and no change even suggested in the doctrinal basis. On the contrary, a motion made to exclude the 'abuses corrected' from the Augsburg Confession was unanimously and indignantly voted down, and the deliverance made at York explanatory of the true meaning and in defense of the Augsburg Confession" was reaffirmed, and ordered to be inserted in the next edition of the Book of Worship.

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MORE ECCLESIASTICAL LAW.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

Notwithstanding the conclusive and convincing manner in which Judge Ludlow has disposed of the assumption by a vestry of the right to arbitrarily dismiss a minister from his charge without cause assigned and investigation, "A Student of the Canons" has undertaken to make people believe that Judge Ludlow in his argument is all wrong, by stating emphatically that the vestry have the power, in the hope that he may convince some weak minds yet, by stout assertions and by having the last word. He states that "there is no law in Pennsylvania distinguishing between a contract entered into by a clergyman and his parish and one made by any other citizen." In vain does one look for any argument to support this statement, but a ready answer to it may soon be had by simply asking him, Where is the law of Pennsylvania which assimilates these different contracts and subjects them to the same rules? Judge Ludlow has stated that they are not alike; what court has held that they are? The most cursory examination will show how totally unlike they are in every respect.

The law of Pennsylvania concerning contracts between principal and agent is that either party may dissolve the contract at his pleasure. This was said in Coffin vs. Landis, Peacock vs. Chambers, and Kirk vs. Hartman, and an examination of these cases will show that they are put upon the ground that the relation of principal and agent has always been in this State liable to be abruptly dissolved at the pleasure of either party. Let us analyze one of these cases as a type of all of them. In the first, Coffin was employed by Landis to sell lands for him at Vineland, New Jersey, at a commission of one-half, or fifty per cent. of the net profits above the costs, interests, and expenses. There was in their contract this clause, "This agreement is not intended to create any partnership." Afterwards Landis discharged Coffin, who then brought suit for what he would have made had he not been discharged; and the court decided that he had no right of action. Peacock vs. Chambers was a proceeding in equity for an injunction to restrain a discharge under circumstances nearly the same, and it was refused. Kirk vs. Hartman was an action for the salary of an agent, and was not allowed.

Now, do the Episcopal clergy minister, serve, and preach at a commission or percentage on the net profits of the parish above costs and expenses? If so, they can and should be dismissed at once. Are ministers the agents of the vestry? Can the vestry order the minister, or the minister the vestry? The attempt of a vestry in Michigan to do this led to an attempted dismissal and failure.

When a minister is desired by a parish he is called to it, not hired by it. He then becomes an integral part of the parish (Wilson vs. McMath, 3 Phillimore's Reports, page 67), and his assent is necessary to a sale of the church lands, as was held by the Supreme Court of the United States in Wheaton, 454. But why require his assent if, upon his refusal, he can be dismissed by the vestry and a person who will consent put in his place? The argument deduced from or based upon the law of principal and agent, or the law of contracts, has no place whatever in this question, and in arguing the St. Clement's Church case the solicitors for the complainants did not put their claims upon that ground; they carefully avoided it, and contended for the rights of the ministers as members of the corporation, who cannot be disfranchised except for cause, and after trial according to the laws thereof.

We come now to the canon 4 of title 2, as amended in 1865, which "A Student of the Canons" says authorizes a dismissal. It is in these words:—"In case a minister who has been regularly instituted or settled in a parish or church be dismissed by such parish or church without the concurrence of the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese, the vestry or congregation of such parish or church shall have no right to a representation in the convention of the diocese until they have made such satisfaction as the convention may require; but the minister thus dismissed shall retain his right to a seat in the convention, subject to the approval of the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese. And no minister shall leave his congregation against their will without the concurrence of the ecclesiastical authority aforesaid," etc.

This canon in its present form is in effect the same as canon 33 of 1804. We say this in answer to the claim that it was written by a person now living, but who really did not write it, because he was not in existence in 1804. It was re-enacted in 1832, and re-written in 1865. It is a penal statute, that is, it imposes a penalty for doing an act without the ecclesiastical authority; and it is a familiar rule of construction that a penal statute implies a prohibition of the act subjected to the penalty. Kepner vs. Keepe, 6 Watts, 233. For instance, the act of 1794 imposes a fine of \$4 for doing worldly labor on Sunday, but will any one contend that all kinds of worldly labor can be done on that day by simply paying the fine? The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has held otherwise.

But what is the ecclesiastical authority by whose concurring action a dismissal is made regular and canonical, and, by another section of the above canon, entitled to be recorded and submitted to the convention of the diocese? At the same time (1804) that the above penal canon was passed, a permissive canon (34) was passed, by which ministers to whom no wrong was imputed, and, therefore, who were not liable to be admonished, suspended, or degraded, might nevertheless have their relation to their parishes or churches dissolved. It was entitled "Of Differences between Ministers and their Congregations," and it provided that in cases of controversy between ministers and their congregations application might be made by either party to the bishop, who was to summon all the presbyters of his diocese, and if upon investigation it should appear to them that the differences were irreconcilable, and that a dissolution of the connection was indispensably ne-

cessary, they should recommend the minister to resign; and in case he would not, then he became guilty of an offense, and might be suspended.

Here was the ecclesiastical authority without the concurring action of which no minister could be dismissed. It gave the permission and pointed out the way to effect a separation; but as men will not always be governed by law, and it was thought that cases might occur where separation would be attempted without such authority, the other canon was passed to punish such unauthorized separations by all the power of the Church.

These two canons were not in pari materia. The same laws did not flow from both of them. They differed in this, that one gave a power, the other punished the unlawful assumption of it. They were both re-enacted in 1808 and in 1832; and in 1859 it was intended to repeal and then introduce a substitute for the canon 34, but the plan miscarried. "A substitute for this canon had been reported by the joint committee on canons, which was not acted upon, while the original canon was repealed."—Hoffman's Eccl. Law in the State of New York, page 271. And since the year 1859 there has been no ecclesiastical authority to concur in a separation by the general canons. Several dioceses, noticing the omission, have passed local canons on the subject; but Pennsylvania has none. Would there be any necessity for local canons on the subject if there was any general one?

The meaning of the quotation from the ordination service about obedience to the bishop is obscure, unless there is an insinuation intended that the clergy of St. Clement's are disobedient to the lawful commands and godly judgments of their bishop. As an insinuation, it is mean; as an assertion, it would be untrue. No clergyman has a higher respect for the office of a bishop than St. Clement's clergy. If the person who fills the office will assume a power to sentence them without hearing, they can easily see that it is the man, not the office, that is wrong. For the office they had so much respect that they did not join its incumbent in their suit for an injunction, little dreaming of there being any necessity for such a step, but the sequel showed that they had a higher regard for their bishop than he had for them. The impression they now have is that when bishops are dragged into a quarrel they ought not to sit and pass judgment upon any of the parties to it, even if they have the authority, but, like judges of the civil law, decline to sit because interested, and let others hold the court.

"A MAINTAINER OF HONOR."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ABSTRACT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, No. 80 and 81 CHESNUT STREET, at the close of business hours June 10, 1871.

RESOURCES. Investments.....\$4,851,009.15 Due from banks..... 603,288.80 Cash..... 649,822.13 Total..... \$5,464,120.08

LIABILITIES. Capital.....\$1,000,000.00 Surplus and profits..... 40,629.73 Deposits..... \$1,898,588.82 Circulation..... 800,000.00 Total..... \$3,749,218.58

ATTEST: WILLIAM H. KILBURN, 617 N. 3rd St., President.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1871.

At a meeting of the committee held on the above date the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That Messrs. John Dumbell, William Dawson, and John E. Littleton be appointed a committee to decide all contested seats and organize the Thirteenth Ward Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, Chairman. JOHN MCCULLOUGH, MARSHALL C. HONG, Secretaries.

In accordance with the above resolution all members of the Thirteenth Ward Executive Committee will meet on SATURDAY EVENING, June 24, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the N. W. corner of FRANKLIN and WALNUT STREETS, for the purpose of organization.

JOHN DUMBELL, JOHN E. LITTLETON, JOHN W. DAWSON, Committee.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company. The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS. Notice is hereby given that the interest due July 1, 1871, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the Banking House of H. B. Rimpston, Financial Agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau street, New York, and at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia.

The interest maturing upon Registered Stock at that time will be paid at the Treasury Office only on the 15th inst.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 19, 1871. JAMES H. HODMAN, Auditor of State. ISAAC B. SHERWOOD, Sec. of State. FRANCIS B. BOND, Attorney-General. Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1871.

The interest maturing July 1, 1871, upon the Bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold on and after July 1st, at the Banking House of H. B. Rimpston, Financial Agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau street, New York, and at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia.

The interest maturing upon Registered Stock at that time will be paid at the Treasury Office only on the 15th inst.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Mo. 25, 1871.

The interest which will become due upon stocks of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July, 1871, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New York, from the 31st to the 15th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this city.

The transfer books will be closed for one month from the 15th inst.

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DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, No. 612 S. ELEVANTH STREET. Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cts. per tin. Sent by mail on receipt of the money.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., is a first-class operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 1/2

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, FACULTY OF ARTS. The Annual Commencement for conferring Degrees in the different Faculties will be held at the Academy of Music on THURSDAY, June 22, at 10 A. M. The Reverend Clergy, Judges of the United States and State Courts, the Mayor of the City, Select and Common Councils, the candidates for the various degrees, the Alumni Association, and other graduates of the University are invited to join the Faculty in the Foyer of the Academy at a quarter before ten o'clock in the morning.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, FACULTY OF ARTS. THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION TO ANY OF THE COLLEGE CLASSES will be held on TUESDAY, June 27, at 11 o'clock in the GREEK and LATIN LANGUAGES; and on WEDNESDAY, the 28th, at half-past 10 o'clock in the ENGLISH STUDIES and MATHEMATICS.

Students may enter to pursue the full course for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, the full course for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, or any such partial course as the Faculty may sanction.

FRANCIS A. JACKSON, Secretary of the Faculty.

REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE NINTH WARD, June 19, 1871.

At a meeting for organization of the REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF NINTH WARD, held this date, the following officers were unanimously elected: JOHN E. ADDICKS, President. H. C. ALLEN, DAVID F. FISHER, Vice-Presidents. CYRUS HORNE, SAMUEL P. JONES, Jr., Treasurer. JAMES H. HODMAN, Secretary.

JOHN L. HILL, Member of the City Ex. Com.

TO MY DEMOCRATIC FRIENDS. Understanding that reports have been circulated that I have withdrawn my name from the canvass I hereby authorize my friends to assert that I will, under all circumstances, be a candidate before the Convention, for the Democratic nomination for PROTHONOTARY OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS, Fifth Ward.

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY. The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of United States tax, payable on and after July 1, 1871.

J. & L. BARRICK'S LEGITIMATE Tailoring Establishment, No. 41 S. TENTH Street, where you can get the best suit for the least money. Where, furnishing your own material you can have it made and trimmed exactly right. Price, fit, and workmanship guaranteed. A good stock always on hand in all the trims, and ready to sell the same at rates not to be excelled in our highest ambition. 52 touthst.

FILES—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 415 m

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. MASTERS PEREMPTORY SALE. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. Two three-story brick stores, No. 1125 and 1130 Passyunk road, northwest corner of Ellsworth street, with two three-story brick dwellings on the rear, at the corner of Ellsworth Street. In pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Common Pleas, sitting in Equity, December Term, 1870, No. 8, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on Tuesday, June 27, 1871, at 10 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz:—

No. 1. All that three-story brick dwellings and lots of ground, north side of Ellsworth street, No. 805 and 807; each about 12 feet 6 inches front, and 23 feet 5 1/2 inches deep. They will be sold separately.

No. 2. All that three-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, west side of Passyunk road, above Ellsworth street, being No. 1125; about 12 feet front, and 66 feet 7 inches in depth.

No. 3. All that three-story brick store and lot of ground situated at the northwest corner of Ellsworth road and Ellsworth street; containing in front on Passyunk road about 14 feet 4 inches, and extending in depth on Ellsworth street 45 feet 3 inches; and by order of W. W. Wilbank, Master, No. 627 Walnut street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, No. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

EXECUTORS' SALE—ESTATE OF Rebecca W. Morris, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. Well-secured redeemable ground-rent; \$84 a year. On Tuesday, June 27, 1871, at 10 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well-secured redeemable ground-rent of \$84 a year, payable 1st of March and 1st of September, on a lot of ground, situated at the northeast corner of Twenty-second and Catharine streets, Twenty-sixth ward; thence extending east along Catharine street 16 feet; thence northward 40 feet to a 4-foot wide alley; thence westward along said alley 8 feet 7 1/2 inches, more or less; thence southwest 11 feet 5 1/2 inches, more or less, to Twenty-second street; thence southward 45 feet 3/4 of an inch to Catharine street, the place of beginning. It is secured by a three-story brick store and lot of ground situated at the northeast corner of Ellsworth road and Ellsworth street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, No. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE. Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2113 Emerald street. On Tuesday, June 27, 1871, at 10 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situated No. 2113 Emerald street; containing in front on Emerald street 45 feet 3 inches; and extending in depth on Passyunk road 11 feet 5 1/2 inches, more or less. Terms—\$1500 may remain until October next. Immediate possession. May be examined.

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